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OF THE

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

OF TEXAS.

LOCATED AT COLLEGE STATION, BRAZOS COUNTY.

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AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE OF TEXAS.

BIENNIAL REPORT OF PRESIDENT AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. James S. Hogg, Governor of Texas.

SIR—We have the honor of presenting to your Excellency, and through you to the Legislature of the State, our biennial report of the Agricultural and Mechanical College.

We have been desirous that this institution, under our charge as a Board of Directors, should be so conducted in its every detail as to reflect credit upon its management and the State, and that its discipline should be maintained upon correct and elevated principles, strict and orderly, but not necessarily severe.

We congratulate the State upon the fact that under the judicious control of the President, with his great administrative ability, and his wonderful tact in the management of Texas boys, aided as he has been by a strong faculty, fully devoted to its interests, the success of the College has been more complete than the most sanguine among its friends dared to hope for it, and it may be truthfully said that in no two years of its history has the measure of its usefulness been so large as in the two years covered by this report.

We respectfully call your attention to the reports of the President and the heads of the several departments. There is much in them worthy the attention of your Excellency, and the Legislature and citizens generally. They contain many matters of interest and suggestions of value, and will enable those concerned to obtain a very complete and accurate understanding of its financial condition, its resources and disbursements, and the sources from which the revenues are derived. They also offer such recommendations as in their judgment will be conducive to the interests of the College and the progress of the students.

The complete harmony and faithfulness in carrying forward the great work committed to their care is highly commendable. There has been the strictest economy practiced in the expenditures. The public property has been kept in good repair, and everything in this line pertaining to the institution is in a safe and prosperous condition. The health and comfort of the students have been especially cared for, and their moral and intellectual advancement is unquestionably more apparent and satisfactory than at any other given time. The buildings and improvements provided for by special appropriations of the last Legislature have been completed and found to be well adapted to the work to be done in them. It is believed that reference to these detailed reports will show that the

State has received a fair return for the money expended; but in reality, the most important results can not be reduced to statistics.

The great increase in students creates imperative demand for more space and additional equipments for several of the departments, and more apparatus for all. This consideration has induced the president and his associates to make earnest pleas for large appropriations for these essential improvements. While these recommendations are undoubtedly, for the most part, based on the actual needs of the College and its several departments, as seen by their respective managers, we have not thought it practicable to request that all be granted, and wishing to discriminate between the most urgent and those which can be safely deferred until another and more auspicious time, we find it our duty to ask the Legislature, through your Excellency, to grant the following for the ensuing two years:

	First Year.
From general revenue, current expenses	$19,500 00
From interest in University fund	500 00
For student labor	5,000 00
For sub-experiment stations	5,000 00
(Special appropriation) mess hall	30,000 00
Total	$60,000 00

	Second Year.
Current expenses from general revenue	$19,500 00
Interest in University fund	500 00
Student labor	5,000 00
Sub-experiment stations	5,000 00
(Special appropriation) one professor's residence	2,000 00
(Special appropriation) chemical and veterinary and agricultural laboratory	25,000 00
Total for second year	$57,000 00

In our opinion, the State can do no wiser and better thing than to appropriate the above sums for the purposes named, as every one proposed is of the greatest importance, not only for the convenience but for the actual necessity of the College. In this connection, however, we wish to reiterate with added emphasis, if possible, the statements and arguments in our former report, as to the want most seriously felt, and that is, a more commodious mess hall. Our numbers are so great that we have not sufficient room to give them proper attention in this respect, and we believe that in the erection of a new building of this kind, for a college already established and growing so rapidly, the true policy is to build one sufficiently large, not only for those in attendance, but to provide ample room for the certain increase in the future. It involves a larger outlay in the beginning, but is more economical in the end.

Should the Legislature grant the appropriations asked for to supply this want, the present mess hall can be converted into professors' quarters, and also provide room for a large number of students, and thus, to that extent, obviate the pressing necessity for an additional barracks for the time being. To the legislative wisdom and sound discretion falls the duty of enacting such laws as these rapidly developing institutions require for their regulation and support, and we have an abiding faith that they will especially charge themselves with the duty of seeing that the interests of this college, with which the agriculturalists and other industrial classes are so closely identified, are not overlooked; but that it will receive the attention it deserves from the Governor and the law making powers.

We respectfully invite attention to the report of President Ross in which he says:

"The management of the College is expected not only by the Trustees but by the State at large to keep all that pertains to the institution in good condition, and to note the successive stages of growth through which it passes. Justice demands that the people should have credit for their enterprise and liberality in the support of public education, and that the State should not suffer from unjust criticisms passed upon it abroad because of meagre statistics. The years covered by these reports have been the most successful and the most promising in the history of the College. There is a large increase in the number of students, and a decided advance in the work done in the several departments.

"The demands for admission were so frequent and pressing that I was compelled to give notice through the press that no more could be accommodated. We have but one hundred and nine rooms in the barracks, which can properly and comfortably provide for two hundred and fifty students. But before I could check the arrivals I had registered three hundred and forty-three, leaving many to go elsewhere on account of lack of room. While I do not believe that the success of this or any other institution of learning should be determined by the number of students it matriculates, for that is in itself a false measure of success-but it does indicate most clearly and unmistakably that more ample ac; commodations must be provided here, or elsewhere, or the sons of Texas endowed with genius and seeking a practical education such as can be obtained nowhere else in the State, must be turned away to go beyond our borders. It also indicates that there is in the public mind an increased and growing confidence in the work being done here to fit their sons for the practical callings of everyday life.

"An admirable spirit has pervaded the entire student body, manifesting itself in a cheerful acquiescence in the regulations and authority of the College, and in an earnest application to study and work. I can renew the expression of my last report which contained grateful recognition of the fact that no discord had disturbed the College during my connection with it, and that the students have been united and harmonious, with a growing industrial spirit so essential to success.

"I call your attention to the report of Prof. Whitlock for a detailed statement of the operations of the electric light, laundry, cold storage and ice plants provided through the liberality of the last Legislature. It will be observed that these plants are run at a greatly reduced cost to the College. The water supply seems abundant and permanent, and the natatorium, supplied with swimming pool, plunge, and shower baths at any desired temperature, affords the student body and others a never failing source of comfort and pleasure. The addition of these buildings, with their admirable adaptations, impart a large increase of usefulness in the way of instruction and support to worthy young men seeking a method of defraying their necessary expenses.

"It will be remembered that the attention of the last Legislature was called to the seeming discrimination against a deserving class of poor but worthy young white boys, in favor of some forty-six colored students who were receiving free education at Prairie View. And probably with the view of equalizing the bounty of the State to some extent, they appropriated $5000 each year as a student labor fund, designed to aid all those who were willing to work to obtain means to defray expenses.

"While the colored student receives the gratuity without being required to put forth any exertion, a large number of white boys were glad to avail themselves of this means of getting an education. As this was an innovation, it may be interesting to note the concurrent judgement of other similar institutions in regard to its utility. In the recent report of the Vermont college the trustees say, after expending an annual appropriation of $3000: 'Student labor is expensive, and, from the standpoint of economy. undesirable. Students lack the strength and experience of older men; because of their inexperience they destroy and damage property to a considerable extent; their hours of labor are seldom consecutive, and a large proportion of the total time is consumed in beginning or closing up work undertaken. It is probably safe to say that the same work might be done by regular laborers at a saving of 40 per cent. Yet, on the other hand, the class of students who desire to be thus aided is of the very best. The necessity for self-help cultivates self-reliance. And the expenditure tends to the building up of good citizens and aids in the diffusion of intelligence throughout the State. Such students have, moreover, a keener appreciation of the advantages offered. From this standpoint the expenditure for this class of labor is entirely justified.'

"Several other States established a labor fund. Both Michigan and Massachusetts have for several years granted $5000 annually, and Arkansas and Missouri $4000 annually, in addition to scholarship grants. Mississippi appropriates $8000. The President of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, in his report to the legislature, for 1892, says, that 'To this most wise provision perhaps more than to any other cause, may be assigned the increased numbers that have come to the college for the past three years. During the past year over $6600 has been expended for labor thus performed, distributed among 120 students. The average amount earned has been from $50 to $60.'

"The Act of Congress of July 2, 1862, granted land script to the several States for the support of industrial colleges, requiring that all institutions receiving the benefit of that endowment, should have for their leading object to give instruction in agriculture and the mechanic arts, and that provision should be made for teaching the military tactics and army regulations of the United States. It will thus be seen that these colleges were designed as scientific schools of high order in the educational interests of industrial life. At the same time the Trustees have kept in mind the additional requirement of Congress, that 'other scientific and classical studies should not be excluded.' Accordingly there are found upon our rolls the names of many young men who are ornaments to the legal, medical, and clerical professions. As a notable instance, three of our graduates—Kyle, Whitener and Luckett—bore off the honors in the New York medical schools last year. From this land scrip investment, given by the General Government as a patron of education, and not as an organizer, the college realizes $14,280 annually as interest, which, with the three-fourths of the Morrill Fund emanating from the Act of Congress, of date August 30, 1890, amounting last year to $15,000, and a part of the Experiment Station fund, pays the salaries of its professors, supplies text and reference books, instruments for use in Drawing Department, etc. One condition of the grant, however, being that 'No portion of the said fund nor the interest thereon shall be applied directly or indirectly under any pretence whatever to the purchase, erection, preservation, or repair of any building or buildings.' The Experiment Station, for which Congress appropriated annually $15,000, in many respects is proving highly useful to the farmer, and holds out much promise of benefit to the agricultural students. By attending to its processes and its crops, which are in great variety as to culture, fertilizers, seed, treatment, etc., and by consulting the periodical records of each, which are regularly made and open to the inspection of all, a certainty of knowledge based on a series of similar experiments for a succession of years may be arrived at, which by no other means and by no private agency is attainable.

"To supply the urgent needs which have arisen because of the prosperity of the College, we can only appeal to the sense of justice, liberality and intelligence of the Legislature. Prompted by a just State pride, I have a profound desire to see her sons and daughters adding the grace and powers and virtues of cultivated minds to their fine natural qualities, and believing that those who have contributed to bring about the results will be entitled to the lasting gratitude of posterity, I crave indulgence for presenting the following grounds upon which the College in part bases its claims and hopes for fair and liberal treatment by our law-makers. In the first place, as a State institution intended for the whole people, without sect or party, and as a part of the public school system, it constitutes in fact a part of the very organism of the State itself, as much so as the Legislature, the Executive or the Judicial departments, and the pledge to properly maintain it is equally binding and obligatory. Its support rests upon the high ground of patriotism and and of duty. The purely literary colleges will ever have a great work in training professional men, but the great mass of our people cannot possibly earn a living by these professions. The great prizes of the future in our State are to be found in the highway of scientific and practical education. And this college is performing a service along practical lines undertaken by no other institution in the State, the aim of which is to provide improvement in agriculture and the mechanic arts, and the application of those natural and abstract sciences which have most direct bearing upon the everyday affairs of life, and impart a liberal and practical education to the industrial classes. It seems to me that the State that slumbers over or neglects this vital interest perpetrates an unpardonable wrong upon the rising generation.

"There is no institution of learning of equal advantages in the country where Texas boys may be well educated for a less sum of money.

"Its advantages are being enjoyed by scores of young men of the humblest means. We have felt the full force of the duty resting upon us to keep the expenses of students as low as possible, in the interest of those for whose special benefit it was founded. The sons of the industrial classes can be educated at a cost little above home expenses, and when they have passed successfully the several degrees and graduated, they have then not only acquired a thorough and complete knowledge of practical and scientific agriculture and mechanic arts, but are eminently fitted by their superior education to fill many of the various stations of life. It is a marked feature of the institution that the broad range of instruction and practice enables its graduates when leaving the College to at once become wage-earners. It also frequently develops aptitudes in the students for certain lines of employment, of the existence of which neither themselves nor their most intimate friends have been conscious. This is a consideration not easily overesitmated, for as a matter of fact and experience it is found that a student usually accomplishes very little until a settled and definite purpose presides over his movements. The energies of youth are limited, and hence to qualify them for life's work, which is the great aim of education, as much definiteness as is possible should be given to their efforts, to save them from waste.

"It is claimed, too, that its influence will tend to divert a large proportion of the young men of the State from the already overcrowded professions to the adoption of industrial pursuits, such as manufacturers, engineers, superintendents, skilled mechanics, architects, draughtsmen, horticulturalists, and skilled agriculturalists and dairymen. Men skilled in these pursuits are always in demand. Our present supply is largely from other States or foreign soil.

"Texas boys with talent in these lines should have reasonable opportunities to cultivate it. This is pre-eminently an age of contact and rivalry in every department and business, and alone to the active and vigilant belong the victory. In the race for supremacy Texas should not be content to lag behind. She should hold the place among the States to which her geographical position, her vast resources, and her rapidly increasing population justly entitles her. She should provide every facility to enable her sons to rank with the best minds of the country. A great intellect is cheap at any price. The education of one man like Edison would be cheaply done, although it cost as much as the total endowment of a college. She should not be willing to depend upon her sister States for educational advantages, nor 'the *loan* of men of skill and science to lead and direct her great interests,' while her own sons are remanded to drudgery and unskilled manual labor.

"In the second place, its students are comparatively free from the contaminating influences which entice and ruin so many youths in our cities and large towns. Its professors are men of high literary and scientific acquirements, of unblemished character, and in every way eminently qualified to fill the respective positions assigned them. Its government is organized in a manner that secures the highest efficiency of discipline, and at the same time the surest justice.

"Thirdly. Excluding every other consideration, it may be said that the greatest financial successes in agriculture are attained in these days in special lines of work, in which small capital brings comparatively large returns. Throughout the whole range of industry it is clearly demonstrated that education is economy. The more intelligence is mixed with all industrial processes, the higher the productivity. The educated man can do more work with less effort. He systematizes his labor, economizes his time and strength, and makes every blow tell. On the other hand, ignorance is impotence and waste, the foe of prosperity and social order. The farmer can accomplish much by the sheer force of muscle and of will, aided by the bounty of nature, but the real source of his power and productivity is in the mind, and now more than ever requires muscle guided by thought. Then, again, it may be claimed that the whole State is deeply interested in the general diffusion of knowledge, on the simple ground of self-preservation. Intelligent citizenship is the only power that can make a people free. An ignorant people can be governed, but they can never govern themselves.

"The highest prerogative of a citizen is the right to vote. It is his political means of self-defense. The right to vote carries with it the right to know how to vote. Any step, therefore, that diminishes the perils of illiterate popular suffrage is sound public policy.

"Kearnyism, a few years since, cost the city of San Francisco ten million dollars in a single year by the withdrawal of capital and the reduction in property values. On the other hand, the money value alone of Virginia University to the State of Virginia was estimated by Dr. Ruffner; the Superintendent of Education, to have been fourteen millions of dollars. Parsimony toward education is liberality towards crime, and a failure to educate its children is the voluntary suicide of a State.

"There is no other way of reaching or awakening the minds of the rising generation, upon whose shoulders the responsibilities of society and government must soon rest.

"If, then, it is desirable to have such an institution as this at all, it should be maintained and supported in a manner comporting in some degree with the character and dignity of the State, in order to meet the wants and aspirations of the youth seeking its advantages.

"There is nothing so fatal to the success of the University and its branches, and our normal schools as well, as to leave them in constant doubt and uncertainty as to whether they will receive the annual means necessary for their maintenance or support; or to subject them to the taint of the irresponsible and ever varying phase of politics, which can but prove pernicious. If our school system lose its purity, it will affect every man's hearth and fireside, and constitute a kind of political sacrilege, against which every patriot should feel called upon to most solemnly protest. If prodigal at all in spending the people's money, let it be in the interest of education; there is no cheaper defense to a community or commonwealth."

L. S. Ross, President.

We especially wish to call attention to the report of Prof. Connell, in charge of the Department of Agriculture (director of the Experiment Station), who states in his full report that the field of instruction covered by the Agricultural Department has increased so much in size and the amount of work done by the department has grown to such an extent of late years, that the quarters used for instruction of the students in agriculture now prove entirely too limited. In justice to this important department of the College, more class room must be furnished it, which, in our present buildings, cannot be provided, because of their already overcrowded condition. We therefore respectfully urge your honorable body to provide more room for the Agricultural Department in a new building, which we estimate can be erected at a cost of $25,000 (twenty-five thousand dollars), and which will accommodate the other very important departments of Chemistry, Veterinary Science, Botany and Horticulture.

We beg leave to call your special attention to the report upon the system of student labor in operation in the Agricultural Department, offered by Prof. Connell, from which we quote: "The student labor system, inaugurated at the beginning of last year (October, 1893), has been productive of many good results, and I beg leave to mention some of these in the order of their importance: 1st. The large number of boys coming under the instruction of the Department of Agriculture have been kept in sympathy with their studies and with labor generally by the obligatory paid system of student labor that has been instituted. 2nd. The fund of technical agricultural knowledge has been largely increased by the boys' contact with actual farm work. 3rd. Many of our best students, who are poorly supplied with money, have been enabled, largely through their own efforts, to support themselves at college while obtaining a practical education. 4th. The system of student labor as applied here (on the basis of full payment for only the best work and greatest interest shown in the work), is calculated to give great encouragement and aid as a reward of merit to the deserving. 5th. The responsibility attached to the work, and the system of grading off for work improperly done, is highly instructive to the average Southern boy, who knows little or nothing of business responsibilities. Although the work performed in the field, dairy, and barns, for which a part of the appropriation of the last Legislature was used, is not economically spent, if judged only by the work returns; yet there is no question of the wisdom of the expenditure, when viewed from the higher standpoint of education. The acreage put to general field crops and the yields in each case are herewith offered. Since July of 1893 records have been kept of all the work expended on each crop begun since that date, showing the net profit or loss in any case; all of which I herewith present you, except the returns of the present cotton crop, which has not been entirely harvested. An accurate account of work done on each crop and the yields from each field has been carefully kept and is herewith presented.

OATS.

(Planted December, 1893.)

Winter turf variety.

To work, preparation, planting, cutting, etc., 17 acres:

18½ days work for man and team at $2	$37 00	
To seed 17 acres oats	26 00	
Total cost	$63 00—	$63 00
Yield of oats, ten tons sheaf		120 00
Clear profit		$57 00

TEXAS RUST PROOF OATS.

(Sown December, 1893.)

To preparation of land, seeding, cutting, etc., 40 acres:

55 days man and team at $2	$110 00	
Seeding 40 acres, 180 bushels at 40 cents	$72 00	
Total cost	$182 00—	$182 00
Yield of sheaf oats, 26 acres, 29,000 pounds; yield of sheaf oats, 14 acres, 15,570 pounds; total yield 44,570 pounds at $12		267 50
Clear profit		$85 50

Twenty-six acres of above winter killed and was reset in the spring.

SORGHUM CROP.

(Planted in drills and cultivated.)

To work, preparation, planting, harvesting, etc., 38½ acres:

115 days work, man and team, at $2	$230 00	
55 days work for man, at $1	55 00	
936 hours work at 15 cents (students)	140 40	
Seed for planting 38½ acres, drilled	28 00	
40 tons barnyard manure at $1	40 00	
1000 pounds fertilizer applied at $1	10 00	
Total cost of production	$503 40—	$503 00
Yield two cuttings, 122.5 tons at $8	980 00	
Yield 40 tons green sorghum (soiling) at $4	160 00	
Total value	$1140 00—	1140 00
Clear profit		$636 60

SILAGE CROP.

(Corn.)

To work, preparation, cultivation, harvesting 18.6 acres:

47 days work, man and team, at $2	$94 00	
56 days work, man, at $1	56 00	
314 hours work (students) at 15 cents	47 10	
Seed, planting 18.6 acres	5 00	
3600 pounds fertilizers applied at $1	36 00	
Total cost		$238 10
Yield, 124 tons, at $4		496 00
Clear profit		$258 90

ALFALFA.

(Sown March, 1894.)

To work preparation, planting, cultivating 2¾ acres:

7.2 days, man and team, at $2	$14 40	
1.7 days, man, $1	1 70	
222 hours, at 15 cents (students)	33 30	
Seed 2¾ acres	6 00	
27 tons barn-yard manure at $1	27 00	
Total cost		$82 40
Yield, two cuttings, 9450 pounds hay		75 60
Net loss for first season		$6 80

Land plowed and sub-soiled twelve inches deep.

RED CLOVER.

(Sown February, 1894.)

To work planting, preparation, etc., 12 acres:

10 days work, man and team, at $2	$20 00	
5½ days work, mule, at 50 cents	2 75	
61 hours at 15 cents (students)	9 15	
Seed 12 acres	12 50	
150 pounds land plaster per acre	9 00	
Total cost		$53 40
Yield, four tons at $8		32 00
Net loss first season		$21 40

Nine-tenths of the stand was killed while young.

MELILOTUS.

To work preparation, planting, etc., 10 acres:

17.2 days work, man and team, at $2	$34 40	
1.5 days work for man, at $1	1 50	
88 hours at 15 cents (students)	13 20	
Seed for ten acres	12 50	
150 pounds land plaster per acre	7 50	
Total cost		$69 10
Yield 8 tons hay at $6		48 00
Net loss first season		$21 10

CORN.

To work preparation, planting, etc., 24 acres:

48 days work, man and team, at $2	$96 00	
37 days work, man at $1	37 00	
192 hours at 15 cents (students)	28 80	
Seed 24.2 acres	9 00	
Total cost		$170 00
Yield, 362 bushels at 50 cents	$181 00	
Yield, 15,620 pounds top fodder at $12	93 72	
Total value		$274 72
Clear profit		$103 92

Crop cut off by hot winds July 1st to 4th.

PEAS.

To work preparation, cultivation, etc., 25 acres:

59½ days work, man and team, at $2	$119 00	
7.8 days, man, at $1.50	7 80	
208 hours, at 15 cents (students)	31 20	
Seed, 25 acres	38 00	
Total cost		$196 00
Yield pea hay, 9¼ tons, at $12		111 00

Yield seed peas (not yet threshed). Account not closed.

"In the addition to the crops here reported upon in the foregoing tabulated statement, there have been under cultivation, for experimental purposes, 20 acres for the care of general field experiments; two acres of turnips for stock feed, upon all of which no satisfactory account could be kept showing cost and yields."

From the college livestock the mess hall is supplied with fresh milk, with butter made in the dairy by students, and to a great extent with the beef consumed. Pork is furnished the student body for consumption from the large herd of hogs kept on hand. The crops raised on the farm, with the exception of cotton and vegetables, are eaten by the stock supplying this milk, butter, beef, and pork.

As stated by the professor in his report to the Board, the contract for meats consumed in the mess hall (heretofore let to outside bidders) was, at the last July meeting of the Board placed under the management of the Agricultural Department, and the rates for this meat were fixed at a lower figure in every respect than any at which they have been furnished up to this time. Very recently the vegetable garden (which had before been under the care of the Horticultural Department) has been put in charge of the Agricultural Department, and a good fall garden has supplied the mess hall with vegetables up to date.

Sub-Experiment Station.—Professor Connell also calls attention, in his report, to the expenditure of $5000 (five thousand dollars), appropriated by the Twenty-third Legislature, to be expended in the support of branch Experiment Stations located in other parts of the State.

"Valuable experiments have been conducted in Collin County and in Wichita county, testing the relative merits of 300 varieties of wheat, 88 varieties of corn, 35 varieties of cotton, besides many kinds of oats, barley and grasses."

By the expenditure of these funds "a large number of varieties of improved wheat have been found superior to the common Mediteranean grown in these localities, and a number of forage plants have been discovered that are well adapted to climate and soil at both places, but especially on the black lands." Manures of all kinds have been tried upon the black land of North Texas and the red loam soils of Wichita county, giving positive results. We are certain that the money thus expended will be returned in the near future to the people of the State through the valuable knowledge gained by these scientific and theoretical tests. Besides, it is well to consider that the farms and improvements secured to the State, by donation and purchase (deeded to the Governor of Texas and his successors), will be worth, at a fair appraisement, far more than the total of the legislative appropriation received to date. The people at Beeville have donated 151 acres of excellent land, worth at least $6000, upon which one of the sub-stations is located.

We wish to endorse and emphasize that part of Prof. Connell's report relating to the establishment of new stations, which are now demanded by the people living in several sections of the State; and believe the early location of a sub-experiment station in East Texas, another in South Texas, and one in the extreme western portion of the State will be productive of great immediate good to the farmers living in each part mentioned of the State.

We state with pleasure that the general Texas Experiment Station located at this place in connection with the College (supported by funds derived from United States Government appropriations) has pursued its usual line of work, and has published eight valuable reports during the past two years.

In the report of the Department of Mechanical Engineering we find the following: "Owing to the large number of students, we have been crowded in the carpenter shop, and have been compelled to diminish the hours of practice of the two lower classes, in order that all may stand on an equal footing. Even under these circumstances the work done is very satisfactory, though necessarily somewhat less in quantity. And in this connection I would recommend the appointment of another assistant to aid in carrying on this work more successfully, for with the present large number of students and the available working force it is almost impossible to give to each student the attention which he has the right to expect. The services of this assistant would also be of value in keeping up the equipment and making it more efficient. Owing to the advancement of the classes and the rapid progress made, it will soon be advisable to add a small foundry to the present equipment, in order to give the student at least an elementary knowledge of this branch of the work, and in connection with it practical instruction in pattern making could also be given. A glance at the catalogue will show that at least twenty-five of our graduates are already following some pursuit bearing more or less directly on the line of work covered by their studies in this department. The question of student labor has had but little effect on the actual work of the department, as but little of it could be utilized. But its effects are more marked in the different plants which are run in connection with this department. And as here used it has benefited the student even more than it has the College, as a number of young men have availed themselves of this opportunity, and are earning almost if if not quite enough to pay their way through the year, by working in the laundry and similar places. The department is in good condition, and the standard of work in all classes fully up to, or even surpassing, that of preceding years.''

From the report of the different plants running in connection with the Department of Mechanical Engineering we have the following: ''The last Legislature made appropriations for the purpose of erecting these plants, and they have been running continuously during the session since their erection. As the expense of running them appears on the College books as a continual outlay with no returns or credits, the object of this report is to show that while they are apparently costing the College a large sum of money monthly, it would be impossible to receive an equivalent amount of the products furnished for the same cost. In getting the data together, I have taken the figures for the different items from bills formerly paid for the same articles, and from the commercial values at which they are held in the cities of the State. For instance, the electric lights are placed on a basis of one-half cent an hour for the time actually burned, which is a low figure, and even then the number of hours of burning is placed lower than is actually the case at the present time, in order that an average time may be taken. The price of ice is taken at a figure less than we have been able to obtain formerly at this place. The amount fixed for cold storage is based on the refrigeration of four hundred pounds of meat per day, while the actual amount placed in the store room runs far above that figure. So in all cases taken it has been the object in figuring to keep well within the limits of the actual work done. In taking the expenses of the different plants as shown in the accompanying financial statement, the two months of September and October were taken as a basis. During these two months the expenses were heavier than they are likely to be at any other time, from the fact that during them bills were paid covering additions and repairs which were necessary, and which were made during the vacation. These expenses cover all supplies necessary to keep the plants in good running order and to keep up all necessary repairs, such as wire, lamps, sockets, etc., for the electric plant, ammonia for ice making and refrigerating, oils for engines and machinery, etc.''

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS OF ELECTRIC LIGHT, LAUNDRY, ETC.

Dr.

Pay roll for one month	$285 00	
Wood (approximate)	275 00	
Expenses of electric light plant, 1 month	90 37	
Expenses laundry	78 87	
Expenses ice plant	119 76	
Expenses waterworks	22 17—	$871 17

Cr.

300 electric lights burning 7 hours per day, at ½c	$315 00	
1500 pounds of ice at ½c per pound	225 00	
Laundry (approximately) $80 per week	320 00	
Water supply	65 00	
Cold storage	60 00	
Two ammonia cylinders to be credited on return	50 00	1,035 00
Balance due the plant		$163 83

General Inventory of College and Station Property.

December 1, 1894.

2416 acres of land	$16,912 00
Main College building, brick, four stories	100,000 00
Mess hall building, entire—three and four stories	38,500 00
Bakery, frame	500 00
Pfeuffer Hall, brick, two stories	11,500 00
Austin Hall, brick, two stories	11,000 00
Ross Hall, brick, three stories	20,000 00
Assembly Hall, brick	27,500 00
Machine, carpenter and blacksmith shop, brick	11,600 00
Hospital, frame	2,230 00
Artesian well, natatorium, standpipe and water works	30,117 91
Residence for President, frame	4,500 00
Five residences for professors, brick	15,000 00
Six residences for professors, frame	10,000 00
Residence for foreman of shop	1,000 00
Residence for florist and landscape gardener	500 00
Residence for foreman of farm	1,000 00
Residence for head janitor	150 00
House for laborers, frame	500 00
Green house and propagating room	300 00
Tool room and shed, Horticultural Department	300 00
Creamery building, one-half interest	600 00
Large barn for cattle	2,500 00
Large barn for work stock	2,000 00
Bull barn and pens, three-fourths interest	300 00
Piggery	500 00

Cattle shed and stanchions	$1,000 00
Veterinary hospital building	700 00
Dipping pool for cattle	100 00
Fencing, entire	7,600 00
Underground cisterns, brick	5,700 00
Six artificial ponds for water supply	1,200 00
Electric light plant, ice works and laundry	10,000 00
Cold storage room	300 00
Telephone line to Bryan, poles and wiring	500 00
Slaughter house	60 00
Sanitary closet, brick	2,000 00
Gymnasium	750 00
Warehouse and artillery shed	450 00
	$339,369 91

EQUIPMENT BY DEPARTMENTS.

Library and books	$5,500 00
Mess hall department	5,000 00
English department	87 00
Language deparment	104 50
Mathematical department	315 00
Drawing department	1,749 38
Civil Engineer department	5,644 40
Chemical department	4,038 80
Veterinary department	3,000 00
Hospital, and medicine on hand	400 00
Mechanical department	10,223 88
Horticultural department	1,097 37
	$37,160 33

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—COLLEGE.

Four head work stock	$450 00
14 head Holstein cattle	1,830 00
15 head Jersey cattle	1,505 00
4 head Galloway cattle	475 00
168 head grade cattle	3,940 00
48 head Essex hogs	750 00
72 head grade hogs	400 00
Produce and feed stuff	1,146 50
Machinery, implements, etc	1,944 50
Creamery equipment, one-half	530 90
Total for agricultural department	$12,971 90

Total valuation of College property, $389,502.64.

TEXAS AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

Permanent Improvements.

Buildings	$4,170 00

TEXAS AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

Permanent Improvements.

Three silos and engine room	$1,300 00
Cattle sheds and yards	400 00
Creamery building, one-half interest in	500 00
Propagating house, one-half interest in	300 00
Laborers' houses, two	350 00
Addition to mule barn	250 00
Permanent drainage	420 00
Cistern at barn	250 00
Shed for hogs	150 00
Bull barn, one-fourth interest in	100 00
Pasture fence	150 00
Total valuation Station permanent improvement	$4,170 00

Equipment of Station.

Machinery, implements, etc	$1,833 10
Seven head work stock	825 00
Sixty-three head of grade cattle	1,046 00
Fertilizers and feed stuff	135 00
Office supplies and fixtures	1,046 50
Creamery equipment	729 43
Veterinary apparatus and supplies	695 17
Chemical apparatus and supplies	1,582 85
Equipment of Station, total	$7,893 05
Total valuation of all Station property	$12,063 05
Grand total valuation of all property belonging to Agricultural College of Texas, and Texas Agricultural Experiment Station	$401,565 69

SALARIES OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES—1894–5.

1 President, 12 months	$3,500 00
3 Professors, at $2250, 9 months	6,750 00
1 Professor, 9 months	2,000 00
3 Professors, at $1800, 9 months	5,400 00
1 Professor, 9 months	1,750 00
2 Professors, at $1500, 9 months	3,000 00
1 Professor, 9 months	570 00
1 Associate professor, 9 months	1,500 00
1 Associate professor, 9 months	1,000 00
1 Associate professor, 9 months	1,400 00

1 Adjunct professor, 9 months	$1,300 00
3 Assistant professors, at $1200, 9 months	3,600 00
1 Assistant professor, 9 months	1,300 00
1 Assistant professor, 9 months	1,000 00
1 Assistant professor, 9 months	920 00
1 Assistant professor, 9 month,	900 00
1 Secretary, 12 months	1,400 00
1 Bookkeeper, also for Prairie View, 12 months	1,400 00
1 Surgeon, 9 months	1,200 00
1 Steward, 12 months	1,800 00
1 Foreman of shops, 12 months	980 00
1 Foreman of farm, 12 months	1,200 00
1 Florist and landscape gardener, 12 months	720 00
	$44,590 00

P. S. (Explanation).—Of the above officers and employes, the president, secretary and bookkeeper are paid one-half of their salary from funds belonging to Prairie View. The steward's salary is paid part from State moneys and part from the subsistence department. Florist is paid from State moneys.

The Endowment Fund, used to pay salaries as follows:

1893–1894.

L. S. Ross, President, part	$1750 00
C. W. Hutson, Professor English and History	1800 00
W. S. Red, Assistant Professor English and History	1500 00
W. B. Philpott, Associate Professor English and History	1200 00
D. W. Spence, Assistant Professor Civil Engineering and Physics	1200 00
T. C. Bittle, Professor Languages	1800 00
J. B. Watts, stockman	680 00
Lt. B. C. Morse, Commandant	570 00
W. R. Cavitt, Secretary Board of Directors, part	300 00
J. H. Carter, Secretary Agricultural and Mechanical College, part	1000 00
E. W. Hutchinson, Bookkeeper, part	800 00
J. C. Nagle, Professor Civil Engineering and Physics, part.	480 00
A. C. Gillespie, Surgeon	1200 00
	$14,280 00

1894–1895.

L. S. Ross, President	$583 32
W. R. Cavitt, Secretary Board of Directors	100 00
J. H. Carter, Secretary College	266 64
C. W. Hutson, Professor English and History	320 00
W. A. Banks	160 00
W. B. Philpott, Associate Professor English and History	213 33
D. W. Spence, Assistant Professor Civil Engineering and Physics	213 33

T. C. Bittle, Professor of Languages	$320 00
Lt. C. T. Bartlett, Commandant	101 33
A. C. Gillespie, Surgeon	213 33
A. M. Soule, Assistant Professor Agriculture and Assistant Agriculturalist	145 77
E. W. Hutchinson, Bookkeeper	266 64
Total to December 1, 1894	$2903 69

MORRILL FUND.

July 1, 1893. By balance on hand		$1,143 50
Received from United States (three-fourths of appropriation)		14,250 00
		$15,393 50
Paid salaries	$14,134 26	
Corliss engine	1,220 00	
Balance on hand	39 24	
	$15,393 50	
July 1, 1894. By balance		$39 24
Received from United States (three-fourths of appropriation)		15,000 00
		$15,039 24
Paid salaries to December 1	$3,612 33	
Balance on hand	11,426 91	
	$15,039 24	

SUMMARY OF MAINTENANCE AND SUPPORT.

Contingent fund	$4,984 66
Wages	4,304 86
Languages	42 98
Mechanical department	1,080 84
Chemical department	701 88
Military department	73 34
Civil engineering department	712 71
Campus	1,671 28
Miscellaneous	9,390 42
Library	571 98
Drawing	187 71
Horticultural	1,878 65
Veterinary	488 46
Agricultural	9,559 04
	$35,648 81
Balance unexpended	4,351 19
	$40,000 00
Amount appropriated by Twenty-third Legislature for 2 years,	$40,000 00

A detailed itemized statement, giving date and number of voucher, to whom paid, with the amount expended, is on file with the Governor, but to economize space is not printed.

STUDENTS' LABOR FUND.

Date.	Vouch'r No.	For what expended.	To whom paid.	Amount.
June 22, 1893	47	Making drawings	H. A. Pearson	$18 90
	50	Sundry departments	Sundry students	51 75
June 30, 1893	127	Labor on dining hall	G. A. Wells	20 63
	153	....do	A. M. Ferguson	20 62
	154	Horticultural Dept	....do	15 35
	155	....do	F. A. Lowry	39 75
	156	....do	A. M. Hildebrandt	27 65
	157	Hauling sand	Bittle and Epersbacher	12 00
	160	Work on fence	A. M. Hildebrandt	75
	161	Removing gasoline tank	F. D. Bittle	8 25
Aug. 5, 1893	162	...do	J. H. Bocock	9 00
Aug. 17, 1893	236	Horticultural Dept	Sundry students	60 29
	237	Sundry departments	....do	171 00
	238	Repairs	F. R. Ross	7 50
	239	....do	P. B. Bittle	7 50
	240	....do	F. R. Ross	2 25
	241	....do	P. B. Bittle	2 25
Aug. 19, 1893	294	Cleaning barracks	A. M. Hildebrandt	7 00
Sept. 11, 1893	349	Veterinary Dept	....do	7 95
	350	Campus	Sundry students	3 50
	351	Labor	G. A. Wells	3 40
Sept. 30, 1893	554	Field and creamery work	Sundry students	19 20
	571	Labor	Ball, Eddins, et al	31 57
Oct. 9, 1893	587	Farm labor	Sundry students	41 05
Oct. 19, 1893	629	Work in laundry	M. E. Eddins	1 20
	630	Laboratory work	C. E. Burgoon	5 46
Nov. 1, 1893	736	....do	F. Peters	5 61
	737	Farm work	J. W. Carson	37
	738	....do	C. W. Carson	2 17
	739	Mechanical work	Geo. Wells	4 60
Nov. 4, 1893	869	Laboratory work	F. Peters	6 12
Nov. 11, 1893	890	Civil Engineering Dept.	Sundry students	31 45
	891	Horticultural Dept	....do	31 29
	892	Mechanical Dept	....do	319 90
	893	Agricultural Dept	....do	233 05
	908	Horticultural Dept	A. M. Hildebrandt	1 20
	909	Military Dept	....do	9 30
Dec. 8, 1893	1083	Agricultural Dept	Sundry students	366 57
	1084	Mechanical Dept	. ..do	421 15
	1085	Horticultural Dept	....do	28 20
Dec. 18, 1893	1086	Veterinary Dept	L. L. Lewis	2 55
	1087	Chemical Dept	Burgoon and Peters	14 25
	1088	Night watchman	A. M. Hildebrandt et al.	73 20
	1089	Civil Engineering Dept.	Abbott et al	30 25
Jan. 6, 1894	1230	Chemical Dept	F. Peters	9 75
	1231	Veterinary Dept	L. L. Lewis	4 50
Jan. 10, 1894	1279	Military Dept	R. M. Ward	4 65
	1280	Veterinary Dept	L. L. Lewis	5 60
	1281	Chemical Dept	C. E. Burgoon	7 68
Feb. 10, 1894	1482	Building fires	Sundry students	5 65
	1483	Military Dept	Hildebrandt et al	21 15
	1484	Night watch (Dec.–Jan.)	Burleson et al	168 40
	1485	Chemical Dept	Burgoon et al	21 90
	1486	Veterinary Dept	L. L. Lewis	6 90

STUDENTS' LABOR FUND — continued.

Date.	Vouch'r No.	For what expended.	To whom paid.	Amount.
Feb. 10, 1894	1487	Civil Engineering Dept.	Abbott et al	58 55
	1488	....do	Fowler et al	24 15
	1489	Horticultural Dept	Ferguson et al	16 05
	1490	....do	Brothers et al	19 85
	1491	...do	....do	22 65
	1492	Mechanical Dept	Ahrenbeck et al	230 45
	1493	....do	Amthor et al	756 75
	1494	Agricultural Dept	Bittle et al	551 90
	1495	....do	....do	214 61
Mar. 12, 1894	1756	....do	Sundry students	270 75
	1757	Horticultural Dept	....do	18 00
Mar. 16, 1894	1758	Military Dept	....do	10 50
	1759	Civil Engineering Dept.	....do	3 90
	1760	Veterinary Dept	L. L. Lewis	1 65
	1761	Night watchman	Burleson & Meriwether.	16 80
	1762	Chemical Dept	F. Peters	5 25
	1763	....do	C. E. Burgoon	6 00
	1764	Mechanical Dept	Sundry students	337 35
Apr. 19, 1894	1945	Veterinary Dept	L. L. Lewis	6 45
	1946	Chemical Dept	Sundry students	17 55
	1947	Horticultural Dept	....do	19 75
	1948	....do	....do	36 55
	1949	Guards and office work	....do	56 52
	1950	Mechanical Dept	....do	236 70
	1951	Agricultural Dept	...do	293 15
May 1, 1894	2117	Mechanical Dept	....do	275 75
	2118	Sundry departments	....do	46 45
	2119	Horticultural Dept	....do	47 40
	2120	Veterinary Dept	L. L. Lewis et al	12 97
	2121	Civil Engineering Dept.	Sundry students	9 45
	2122	Agricultural Dept	....do	242 45
June 15, 1894	2361	....do	....do	227 30
	2362	....do	....do	19 45
	2363	Mechanical Dept	...do	245 70
	2364	....do	....do	103 55
	2365	Civil Engineering Dept.	....do	6 45
	2366	Laundry work	....do	12 95
	2367	Office work	H. P. Jordan	12 56
	2368	Care of natatorium	Ball and Massenburg	55 32
	2369	Chemical Dept	Sundry students	24 00
	2370	Horticultural Dept	F. C. Jahn	7 20
	2371	Filling diplomas	E. C. Jonas	4 00
	2372	Military Dept	Sundry students	13 95
	2373	...do	...do	6 90
June 30, 1894	2416	Creamery work	L. L. Lewis	4 80
	2417	Veterinary Dept	....do	4 20
	2418	Drawing Dept	Japhet and Myers	3 00
	2419	Military Dept.	R. M. Ward	4 50
	2420	Assistant librarian, 9 mos.	G. B. Oglesby	50 00
	2423	Office work	H. P. Jordan	15 07
Oct. 11, 1894	368	Sodding grass	Traylor et al	5 60
	369	Veterinary Dept	A. M. Hildebrandt	4 80
	370	Assistant librarian	A. H. Fitzgerald	3 50
	371	Chemical Dept	Burgoon et al	17 94
	372	Work in bookstore	A. W. Bittle	13 50
	373	Bookstore and office	W. D. Clayton	4 50
	374	Horticultural Dept	Sundry students	105 06
	375	Agricultural Dept	W. Hutson	21 75

STUDENTS' LABOR FUND — continued.

Date.	Vouch'r No.	For what expended.	To whom paid.	Amount.
Oct. 11, 1894	376	Agricultural Dept	Sundry students	$199 06
	377	Mechanical Dept	....do	198 05
Dec. 1, 1894	707	Agricultural Dept	....do	334 01
	708	Mechanical Dept	..do	293 60
	709	Horticultural Dept	....do	70 40
	710	....do	A. M. Ferguson	16 80
	711	Military Dept	Hildebrandt et al	16 20
	712	Chemical Dept	Burgoon and Park	12 57
	713	Office and bookstore	A. W. Bittle	6 90
	714	Veterinary Dept	Park et al	3 60
	715	Night watch	Dugan et al	48 00
				$8.496 27
		Balance unexpended		1,503 73
				$10.000 00
		By appropriation, Twen	ty-third Legislature	$10,000 00

TO CONSTRUCT AND EQUIP AN ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT. ICE FACTORY AND LAUNDRY.

Date.	Vouch'r No.	For what expended.	To whom paid.	Amount.
Aug. 17, 1893	286	Plans	F. E. Giesecke	$25 00
Sept. 9, 1893	288	Payment on building	Deaton and Jenkins	1.228 25
	293	Machinery	Troy Laundry Mach. Co.	2,309 28
	326	Freight	H. & T. C. Railway	193 98
	329	Payment	Deaton & Jenkins	600 00
	332	....do	....do	25 00
	348	Lumber	Garth & Co	40 19
Sept. 14, 1893	413	Payment on machinery	O. J. Gorman	289 05
Sept. 20, 1893	429	Supplies	W. Koppe	2 80
Oct. 4, 1893	577	Electric light poles	J. E. Farquhar	24 00
Oct. 25, 1893	674	Freight	H. & T. C. Railway	17 64
	675	Payment	O. J. Gorman & Co	194 07
	676	Payment on ice machine.	R. W. Finley, agent	2,200 00
Nov. 1, 1893	741	Freight	H. & T. C. Railway	4 94
	742	....do	....do	5 52
	743	Converter	Hunter & Booso	107 50
	744	Supplies	F. W. Heitman & Co	60 03
	745	....do	W. Koppe	1 85
	746	Lumber	Garth & Co	4 49
Nov. 11, 1893	870	Dynamo	Hunter & Booso	2,000 00
Nov. 11, 1893	898	Payment	...do	560 00
	899	Supplies	....do	55 52
Nov. 23, 1893	933	....do	F. W. Heitman & Co	30 73
	934	..do	Dealey & Baker	6 10
	935	..do	Troy Laundry Mach. Co.	5 50
	936	....do	W. Koppe	4 35
		Total expenditures		$9.995 79
		Balance unexpended		4 21
				$10.000 00
		By appropriation, Twen	ty-third Legislature	$10,000 00

STANDPIPE AND NECESSARY PUMPS AND CONNECTIONS TO UTILIZE WATER IN WELLS, AND FOR BATH HOUSES.

Date.	Vouch'r No.	For what expended.	To whom paid.	Amount.
July 1, 1893	122	Pump	Cook Well Co.	$376 60
Aug. 17, 1893	285	Freight	H. & T. C. Railway	33 90
Aug. 19, 1893	289	Traveling expenses	R. H. Whitlock	22 60
	307	Strainer, pole joints, etc.	Galveston Artesian Well	364 57
	308	Labor	H. L. Frizell	130 00
	309	....do	Geo. A. Wells	36 00
	310	....do	R. Vannoy	36 00
	311	....do	D. Baracena	18 00
	312	....do	Chas. Carson	2 50
Sept. 11, 1893	346	Freight	H. & T. C. Railway	5 30
	347	Valves, etc.	W. Koppe	30 63
Sept. 30, 1893	568	Labor	H. L. Frizell	196 75
	569	Fittings	Cook Well Co.	44 00
Oct. 9, 1893	588	....do	. ..do	15 00
Oct. 21, 1893	671	....do	Galveston Art. Well Co.	99 73
	672	Freight	H. & T. C. Railway	16 61
	673	....do	....do	240 00
Oct. 25, 1893	677	Payment on standpipe	Elmore Iron Works	543 39
	679	Labor	H. L. Frizell	112 50
Nov. 1, 1893	740	Freight	H. & T. C. Railway	45 45
	747	. ..do	W. C. Boyett, Agent	9 16
	748	Pump leather	Hanway & Son	2 75
Nov. 4, 1893	802	Part payment standpipe	O. J. Gorman	580 00
Nov. 23, 1893	940	Part payment	Elmore Iron Works	823 00
Nov. 29, 1893	942	Labor	Ike Vannoy	82 57
Dec. 8, 1893	1067	Castings	C. D. Lee & Co	48 90
	1077	Part payment	Elmore Iron Works	800 00
Dec. 18, 1893	1092	....do	O. J. Gorman	764 35
Jan. 2, 1894	1154	Labor	J. H. Brewington et al.	46 75
Jan. 6, 1894	1183	Pool for natatorium	Peter Winter	400 00
	1225	Payment on bath house	Deaton & Jenkins	167 70
	1226	Iron pipe	Cole Bros	42 85
	1227	Oils, etc	M. C. Hall	6 05
	1228	Part payment	O. J. Gorman	8 00
	1229	Board for hands	Mess Hall of A. M. C.	101 30
Jan. 10, 1894	1278	Part payment	O. J. Gorman & Co	41 40
Feb. 2, 1894	1454	Payment on bath house	Deaton & Jenkins	1,000 00
Feb. 21, 1894	1574	Payment on pool	Peter Winter	200 00
Mar. 1, 1894	1591	Freight	W. C. Boyett, Agent	444 05
Mar. 16, 1894	1765	Payment on bath house	Deaton & Jenkins	1,000 00
	1766	Pipe	R. W. Finley, Agent	1,770 04
	1767	Hauling	J. H. Suber	50 00
Mar. 21, 1894	1771	Bath tubs and fittings	J. L. Mott Iron Co	534 25
Apr. 9, 1894	1903	Part pay't on bath house	Deaton & Jenkins	1,373 75
Apr. 13, 1894	1937	Valves	F. W. Heiton & Co	4 82
	1938	Pipe for water works	Ripley Deitrich Co	1,231 75
Apr. 19, 1894	1943	Payment on pool	Peter Winter	139 23
Apr. 30, 1894	2015	Bathing suits	Blake Mfg. Co	54 00
May 1, 1894	2086	Fittings	W. Koppe	2 45
	2087	....do	F. W. Heitman & Co	158 66
	2088	....do	...do	14 74
	2089	....do	R. W. Finley, Agent	15 90
May 5, 1894	2012	Plans	J. C. Nagle	50 00
	2123	Labor	J. W. Beck et al	57 50
	2124	....do	....do	58 05
	2125	....do	....do	75 25
	2126	...do	....do	81 90

STANDPIPE AND NECESSARY PUMPS AND CONNECTIONS TO UTILIZE WATER IN WELLS, AND FOR BATH HOUSES — continued.

Date.	Vouch'r No.	For what expended.	To whom paid.	Amount.
May 5, 1894	2127	Labor	J. W. Beck et al........	$67 30
	2128	....do	....do	92 50
	2129	Hauling	J. H. Suber, Jr.........	6 00
	2130	Labor	Ike Vannoy.............	38 90
	2131	Freight	H. & T. C. Railway.....	18 00
	2195	Repairs on pool	Peter Winter...........	18 00
June 9, 1894	2322	Furniture for bath house	....	56 50
	2323	Cuspidores..............	W. Koppe...............	3 25
	2340	Fittings	F. W. Heitman & Co...	7 11
June 30, 1894	2421	Labor	J. W. Beck et al........	35 75
Sept. 26, 1894	252	Supplies................	Hunter & Booso........	17 77
	253	Hose cart	Gleason Bailey Mfg. Co.	28 27
		Amount expended.....	....	$15,000 00
		By approprirtion, Twen	ty-third Legislature	15,000 00

EXPERIMENT STATION.

Date.	Vouch'r No.	For what expended.	To whom paid.	Amount.
Aug. 7, 1893	282	Traveling expenses	J. H. Connell...........	$12 60
Aug. 8, 1893	283	....do..................	R. H. Price.............	2 65
Nov. 4, 1893	818	Freight.................	H. & T. C. Railway.....	13 00
	819	...do...................	....do	18 30
	820	....do..................	....do	9 43
	821	Traveling expenses......	J. H. Connell...........	32 60
	822	Seed	J. H. Ferguson	14 75
	823	Labor	....do	9 00
	824	Salary	....do	90 00
	825	Freight.................	H. & T. C. Railway.....	1 50
	826	Salary	J. W. Phillips	40 00
	827	Paint	Myers & Hassell........	13 00
	828	Seed	Texas Seed Co..........	8 60
	829	Freight.................	H. & T. C. Railway.....	1 06
	830	...do...................	....do	88
	831	Chemicals	E. R. Taylor	20 00
	832	Seed	Gen. S. D. Lee	45 00
	833	Lumber.................	Garth & Co.............	61 22
	834	Seed	Texas Seed Co..........	38 60
	868	Freight	H. & T. C. Railway.....	6 15
Dec. 6, 1893	1028	Fertilizers	Standard Guano Co.....	67 06
	1029	Seed	Thorburn & Co.........	60
	1030	Sacks	Cole Bros	5 73
	1031	Drugs	James & Wipprecht	1 60
	1032	Lumber.................	W. Cameron & Co......	21 30
	1033	Salary	J. H. Ferguson.........	90 00
	1034	Labor	J. R. Robbins	16 00
	1035	Posts	J. W. Sitton	2 20
	1036	Salary. etc	J. W. Phillips..........	55 07
	1037	Pipe, staples, etc	R. O. C. Lynch.........	31 55
Dec. 8, 1893	1066	Freight	J. W. Phillips..........	88
Jan. 2, 1894	1148	Rope	W. C. Boyett...........	1 95

EXPERIMENT STATION — continued.

Date.	Vouch'r No.	For what expended.	To whom paid.	Amount.
Jan. 6, 1894	1232	Labor	J. R. Robbins	9 50
	1233	Salary, etc	J. H. Ferguson	96 00
	1234	Surveying land	S. H. Cole	40 00
	1235	Lumber	J. M. Wilcox	6 05
	1236	Tin cans	J. P. Dowell	5 00
	1237	Salary, etc	J. B. Phillips	42 20
Jan. 10, 1894	1277	Traveling expenses	J. H. Connell	30 20
Feb. 2, 1894	1436	Salary	J. H. Ferguson	90 00
	1437	Labor	J. R. Robbins	8 50
	1446	Salary	J. W. Phillips	40 00
Feb. 12, 1894	1526	Freight	H. & T. C. Railway	13 60
	1527	....do.	....do	12 12
Feb. 21, 1894	1555	Seed	Vilmorin & Co	1 85
	1556	....do.	Jeff Wellborn	1 50
Feb. 28, 1894	1578	Express	Wells. Fargo & Co	7 70
	1589	...do.	... do	2 05
Mar. 1, 1894	1597	....do.	....do	8 50
	1598	....do.	....do	2 95
	1637	....do.	....do	2 00
	1661	Seed	Storz & Co	1 13
	1662	Salary, etc	J. W. Phillips	43 00
	1663	Exchange	First National Bank	25
	1664	Salary, etc	J. H. Ferguson	91 25
	1665	Seed	T. W. Woods & Son	2 13
	1666	....do.	J. M. Thornburn	3 60
	1667	....do.	Holloway & Co	2 00
	1668	....do.	Texas Seed Co	6 65
	1669		Pinckney Smith	2 70
Mar. 12, 1894	1754	Express	Wells, Fargo & Co	11 55
Apr. 2, 1894	1824	Seed	Northrup & Co.	1 14
	1825	....do.	M. W. Johnson	90
	1826	....do.	G. W. Truitt	1 00
	1827	....do.	Texas Seed Co	1 10
	1828	....do.	W. M. Girado	4 50
	1829	....do.	Alexander Drug Co	2 55
	1830	....do.	E. J. McGehee	2 00
	1831	....do.	H. C. Prevost	4 38
	1832	....do.	J. K. Moseby	3 00
	1833	....do.	J. A. Everett	1 59
	1834	....do.	Colthorp Bros	1 00
	1835	....do.	J. A. Matthews	1 00
	1836	Printing	Brazos Pilot	3 25
	1837	Seed	W. O. Cook	1 25
	1838	Chemicals	James & Wipprecht	1 00
	1839	Seed	R. J. Ford	50
	1840	....do.	Jenkins & Frobaugh	4 00
	1841	....do.	Texas Seed Co	54
	1842	....do.	Holloway & Co	50
	1843	....do.	Perry Seed Store	7 18
Apr. 19, 1894	1942	Freight	H. & T. C. Railway	29 88
Apr. 30, 1894	2046	Salary, etc	J. H. Ferguson	96 40
	2047	....do.	....do	105 75
	2048	Seed	Alexander Drug Co	5 77
	2049	....do.	Holloway & Co	1 20
	2050	....do.	Texas Seed Co	25
	2051	Freight	H. & T. C. Railway	25 65
May 1, 1894	2093	Salary, etc	J. W. Phillips	47 03
	2094	Seed	J. R. Matthews	2 00
	2132	Express	Wells, Fargo & Co	8 00

EXPERIMENT STATION — continued.

Date.	Vouch'r No.	For what expended.	To whom paid.	Amount.
May 1, 1894	2133	Express	Wells, Fargo & Co.	$1 75
	2134	....do.	....do	5 70
	2135	....do.	....do	1 70
May 15, 1894	2136	....do.	....do	12 60
	2137	....do.	....do	1 25
	2138	....do.	....do	3 00
	2139	Freight	H. & T. C. Railway	9 69
June 9, 1894	2189	Postage	W. C. Boyett	5 25
	2336	Salary, etc	J. H. Ferguson	102 00
	2337		J. W. Bowles	1 00
	2338	Salary	J. W. Phillips	40 00
	2339	Salary, etc	...do	45 70
June 30, 1894	2422		J. H. Connell	13 10
	2424	Salary	J. H. Ferguson	90 00
	2425	Express	E. B. Lomax, agent	8 60
	2426	....do.	... do	45
	2427	Freight	H. & T. C. Railway	16 88
Oct. 9, 1893	605	Seed	Plant Seed Co	108 66
	606	....do.	A. C. McGruder	8 77
July 16, 1894	23	Labor	J. H. Ferguson	20 00
	25	Seed	Plant Seed Co	13 90
	26	Express	Wells, Fargo & Co.	3 60
	27	Salary	J. W. Phillips	40 00
Sept. 26, 1894	190	Salary, etc.	J. H. Ferguson	113 60
	191	Labor	J. W. Thomas	10 00
	192	Seed	J. H. Jones	2 00
	193	Salary	J. W. Phillips	40 00
	194	Seed	T. J. King	1 00
	195	Salary	J. W. Phillips	40 00
	196	Salary, etc	J. H. Ferguson	92 00
	197	Express	E. B. Lomax, agent	12 30
Oct. 2, 1894	215	Labor	J. W. Phillips	26 00
Oct. 11, 1894	355	Traveling expenses	J. H. Connell	9 25
	356	Salary	J. W. Phillips	40 00
	357	....do.	J. H. Ferguson	90 00
Oct. 22, 1894	446	Seed	Northrup & Co	1 28
Nov. 1, 1884	529	Salary	J. W. Phillips	40 00
	530	Salary and labor	J. H. Ferguson	111 20
	531	Plow	J. P. Dowell	12 50
Nov. 22, 1894	570	Labor	J. W. Phillips	26 00
Nov. 26, 1894	627	Seed	Johnson & Stokes	2 21
	628	....do.	J. A. Everett	1 50
				$2,905 21
		Amount unexpended		2,094 79
				$5,000 00
		By appropriation, Twenty-third Legislature		$5,000 00

Financial Statement 1892-1893.

Texas Agricultural Experiment Station in account with United States Treasury Department for the year ending June 30, 1893.

To cash:		
United States appropriation	$15,000 00	
Sundry receipts, earnings turned in to Station treasury fund	3,168 95	
Balance July 1, 1892, turned in to Station treasury fund	170 69	
By cash:		
Salaries		$7,894 96
Chemical Department of the Station		550 00
Cheese factory building		374 60
Cheese factory equipment		437 14
Collecting soils, etc., for World's Fair co-operative exhibit		169 73
Expenses delegates Station meeting at New Orleans, November, 1892		82 35
Part expenses Carson and Curtis to visit cheese factories and study same		100 00
Part expenses Harrington to meetings of Station chemists		33 33
General expenses of Station, including Agricultural Department proper of Station, as per items below:		
Labor		2,790 45
Office supplies		135 24
Printing bulletins and reports		898 42
Investigation plant diseases		9 00
Investigation animal diseases		52 11
Seeds and plants		5 95
Equipment		37 30
Expense		500 72
Live stock		224 00
Freight and express		325 77
Grain and feed		1,362 16
By balance (appropriated by Governing Board out of Station earnings, for sub-Station and other work in progress, but unexpended)		2,356 41
Correct, E. & O. E.		$18,339 64

Geo. W. Curtis, Director.

We the undersigned, Finance Committee of the Board of Directors of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, and Governing Board of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, do hereby certify that we have examined the books and accounts of said Station for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, that we have found the same correctly kept and classified as required by law, the receipts and disbursements agreeing with stubs and vouchers on file in the treasurer's office and found correct.

John Adriance,
Jno. E. Hollingsworth,
Finance Committee.

I certify that the foregoing statement is a true copy from the books of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station.

L. S. Ross, Treasurer.

Financial Statement 1893-1894.

Texas Agricultural Experimental Station in Account with United States Treasury Department for fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

To cash—United States appropriation	$15,000 00	
By cash:		
Salaries		$8,487 88
Chemical Department of Station		492 67
Veterinary Department of Station		499 12
Horticultural Department of Station		507 66
Agricultural Department of Station		2,963 86
Part expenses delegates to annual association, Chicago, 1893		91 75
Buildings		750 00
Office supplies, printing, and stationery		1,197 06
Association dues		10 00
	$15,000 00	$15,000 00

E. & O. E.

J. H. Connell, Director.

We the undersigned, Finance Committee of the Board of Directors of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, and Governing Board of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, do hereby certify that we have examined the books and accounts of said station for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, that we have found the same correctly kept and classified as required by law, the receipts and disbursements agreeing with stubs and vouchers on file in the treasurer's office and found correct.

John Adriance,
John E. Hollingsworth,
Finance Committee.

I certify that the foregoing statement is a true copy from the books of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station.

L. S. Ross, Treasurer.

The following table will exhibit the growth and change in the College for the series of years enumerated, to the present date.

The number of students noted as matriculates for the years 1892 and 1893 only shows those admitted; the policy being to deny admission beyond what the accommodations would provide for comfortably, large numbers were turned away each of these years.

Year.	Matriculates.	Graduates.	Heads of departments.	Assistant, Adjunct and Associate Professors.
1876–77.....	106	......	8	2
1877–78.....	261	......	8	2
1878–79.....	246	......	9	1
1879–80.....	144	2	9	2
1880–81.....	127	1	8	2
1881–82.....	258	12	8	2
1882–83.....	223	8	8	2
1883–84.....	108	14	8	1
1884–85.....	142	11	8	1
1885–86.....	170	11	8	1
1886–87.....	174	9	8	5
1887–88.....	211	17	10	5
1888–89. ...	205	19	11	9
1889–90.....	272	14	11	9
1890–91.....	316	16	11	7
1891–92.....	331	26	11	7
1892–93.....	293	16	11	8
1893–94.....	313	31	11	9
1894–95*....	345	......	11	9

*To date.

Respectfully submitted,

A. J. ROSE, President.
W. R. CAVITT,
JOHN ADRIANCE,
JOHN D. FIELDS.

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